

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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ESSENTIALS TO VICTORY.

1. An adequate Army and Navy.
2. Food, clothing, shelter for our fighting forces.
3. Proper care of the sick and wounded.
4. Horses and motors, with equipment, feed and fuel.
5. Priority use of railroads for military purposes.
6. Ships and convoys to carry Army to France.
7. The maintenance of our forces in action 3,000 miles from home.
8. Maintenance of essential industries and our civil population.
9. Material aid to the depleted resources of the Allies.
10. Unity of purpose, and proper distribution of war burdens.

Our first problem was to secure men for an Army of 1,600,000 soon to be increased to 2,400,000, and an adequate Navy. Follow a group of soldiers in their natural career, and most of the great problems of war will suggest themselves to you. There are no mysteries about them. When assembled at camp, they must be fed, properly clothed, sheltered, cared for if sick, etc. They must have cannon and means of transporting heavy ordnance. Horses and trucks require feed, fuel, etc. Each task is of great magnitude, with many complications. The Federal Congress has appropriated more than fourteen billions of dollars, to be spent in less than one year's time for meeting the expenses of all of these gigantic undertakings and has also provided a loan to the allies amounting to seven billions of dollars. The total of these amounts is more than four-fifths of the total previous appropriations of the Federal Congress for all Government expenses from the time of the organization of the Treasury Department under Alexander Hamilton down to the beginning of the present war. The following data will help to give one some vision of the war problems that we have to solve.



THE ALLIES MUST HAVE WHEAT.

Their Needs and the Supply.

France, Italy, United Kingdom, Belgium:

Average imports 3 years prior to war,	381 million bushels
"    production 3 years prior to war,	591      "
Total used,	972      "
They produced in 1917,	348      "
This production is short of normal needs,	624      "
Estimated export surplus in United States,	70      "
"    "    "    " Canada,	138      "
Total in sight,	208      "
TOTAL ESTIMATED SHORTAGE	416 million bushels

To transport wheat from Australia to Europe requires three and one-half times the bottoms it takes to bring it from the United States, or from Argentine twice as much. It will be nearly a year before our supply of ships will justify those long voyages.

The fate of Russia warns us of the dangers of insufficient food for the civil population. We must further share our supply with the allies, that no one of them may drop out of the conflict.

If the allies go down because of a lack of food, the consequences will bring the war to American shores. All that we have is in the balance, yet with the right attitude of mind and cooperation on the part of the public, the crisis may be passed in a few months, without any real privation to our home people. If we fail it will be our own fault.

1. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 1996; 89: 100-103.

and it must be noted, it is not always "local" in origin and  
the "local" plants and animals are not "local" to the area in which  
they are found.

## SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MAGNITUDE OF OUR PROBLEMS.

To maintain an army of 1,600,000 men one year, we will require 1,704,320 tons of provisions.

@ 40,000 pounds per car, this would be equal to 85,216 cars  
 @ 30,000 " " " " " " " " 113,621 loads

The grain and hay required for all army animals for  
one year amounts to 1,545,296 tons  
@ 32,000 pounds per car, this would equal 96,624 cars

To move an army of 1,600,000 troops once requires a total of 124,180 cars of various kinds or approximately 7,320 trains

Total - 3 items:

For food, 1 year,	113,621 cars
" feed "	96,624 "
" troops, one movement	124,180 "
	334,425 cars,

or more than 10,000 trains of 30 cars each.

This is but a beginning of the story. In addition to these, consider the tonnage required -

1. For our great ship building program involving the expenditure of \$2,000,000,000.
2. For ammunition and ordnance for Army and Navy.
3. Fuel for all Army and Navy purposes and for merchant ships carrying provisions for the Army and Allies.
4. Raw materials for munition factories and large warehouses here and in France.
5. Wharfs, railroads, camps, etc., in France, with timber, steel, machinery, etc., involved in subsidiary industries.
6. Expenditures of \$900,000,000 for aeroplanes, and other sums for armored cars, tanks, etc., placing upon the transportation systems the greatest burden they have ever had to bear.

Last year approximately eighty percent of the freight of two great railroads leading to the eastern seaports was war freight. This year the Army will be larger, the output of war materials to be moved will be greater than last year.

The whole people must help solve the transportation and other problems, exercising due patience and giving proper consideration to their magnitude and complexity.

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RETAIL EQUIVALENT VALUES OF A BALE OF COTTON.

CONDITIONS BEFORE JULY, 1914,  
in an average year with  
12¢ cotton, a \$60.00  
Bale is equal to:

PRESENT CONDITIONS  
in an exceptional year,  
with 30¢ cotton, a  
\$150.00 Bale is equal to:

4 tons @ \$15.00	HAY	$3\frac{3}{4}$ tons @ \$40.00
80 bus. @ .75	CORN	75 bus. @ 2.00
92 " @ .65	OATS	155 " @ .97
12 bbls. @ 5.00	FLOUR	12 bbls. @ 12.50
3000 lbs. @ .02	CORN MEAL	2143 lbs. @ .07
600 " @ .10	LARD	484 " @ .31
500 " @ .12	SALT PORK	455 " @ .33
400 " @ .15	BACON	366 " @ .41
333 " @ .18	HAM	417 " @ .36
250 doz. @ .24	EGGS	333 doz. @ .45
200 lbs. @ .30	BUTTER	333 lbs. @ .45
92 bus. @ .65	SWEET POTATOES	111 bus. @ 1.35
66 " @ .90	IRISH POTATOES	75 " @ 2.00

NOTE:- Considering the great need of more food in 1918, and the real danger of lack of transportation to get food to you, in the light of the above figures, do you consider it safe to put all your land in cotton and trust to buying your food? Isn't the safe plan in 1918 to produce your own food first and then grow cotton as a cash crop?

## APPENDIX C: CHART A: THE ACTIVATION TRANSMISSION MEASURE

అంతిమ విషయాలు  
ప్రాణ ప్రాణ లేక ప్రాణ కాదు  
అంతిమ విషయాలు  
ప్రాణ ప్రాణ లేక ప్రాణ కాదు

After about 100000 individuals  
had been captured in 100,000 m<sup>2</sup>  
the density was about

00.000	0	0000	00	00.000	0	0000	00
01.0	0	0001	00	01.0	0	0001	00
02.0	0	0002	00	02.0	0	0002	00
03.0	0	0003	00	03.0	0	0003	00
04.0	0	0004	00	04.0	0	0004	00
05.0	0	0005	00	05.0	0	0005	00
06.0	0	0006	00	06.0	0	0006	00
07.0	0	0007	00	07.0	0	0007	00
08.0	0	0008	00	08.0	0	0008	00
09.0	0	0009	00	09.0	0	0009	00
10.0	0	0010	00	10.0	0	0010	00
11.0	0	0011	00	11.0	0	0011	00
12.0	0	0012	00	12.0	0	0012	00
13.0	0	0013	00	13.0	0	0013	00
14.0	0	0014	00	14.0	0	0014	00
15.0	0	0015	00	15.0	0	0015	00
16.0	0	0016	00	16.0	0	0016	00
17.0	0	0017	00	17.0	0	0017	00
18.0	0	0018	00	18.0	0	0018	00
19.0	0	0019	00	19.0	0	0019	00
20.0	0	0020	00	20.0	0	0020	00
21.0	0	0021	00	21.0	0	0021	00
22.0	0	0022	00	22.0	0	0022	00
23.0	0	0023	00	23.0	0	0023	00
24.0	0	0024	00	24.0	0	0024	00
25.0	0	0025	00	25.0	0	0025	00
26.0	0	0026	00	26.0	0	0026	00
27.0	0	0027	00	27.0	0	0027	00
28.0	0	0028	00	28.0	0	0028	00
29.0	0	0029	00	29.0	0	0029	00
30.0	0	0030	00	30.0	0	0030	00
31.0	0	0031	00	31.0	0	0031	00
32.0	0	0032	00	32.0	0	0032	00
33.0	0	0033	00	33.0	0	0033	00
34.0	0	0034	00	34.0	0	0034	00
35.0	0	0035	00	35.0	0	0035	00
36.0	0	0036	00	36.0	0	0036	00
37.0	0	0037	00	37.0	0	0037	00
38.0	0	0038	00	38.0	0	0038	00
39.0	0	0039	00	39.0	0	0039	00
40.0	0	0040	00	40.0	0	0040	00
41.0	0	0041	00	41.0	0	0041	00
42.0	0	0042	00	42.0	0	0042	00
43.0	0	0043	00	43.0	0	0043	00
44.0	0	0044	00	44.0	0	0044	00
45.0	0	0045	00	45.0	0	0045	00
46.0	0	0046	00	46.0	0	0046	00
47.0	0	0047	00	47.0	0	0047	00
48.0	0	0048	00	48.0	0	0048	00
49.0	0	0049	00	49.0	0	0049	00
50.0	0	0050	00	50.0	0	0050	00
51.0	0	0051	00	51.0	0	0051	00
52.0	0	0052	00	52.0	0	0052	00
53.0	0	0053	00	53.0	0	0053	00
54.0	0	0054	00	54.0	0	0054	00
55.0	0	0055	00	55.0	0	0055	00
56.0	0	0056	00	56.0	0	0056	00
57.0	0	0057	00	57.0	0	0057	00
58.0	0	0058	00	58.0	0	0058	00
59.0	0	0059	00	59.0	0	0059	00
60.0	0	0060	00	60.0	0	0060	00
61.0	0	0061	00	61.0	0	0061	00
62.0	0	0062	00	62.0	0	0062	00
63.0	0	0063	00	63.0	0	0063	00
64.0	0	0064	00	64.0	0	0064	00
65.0	0	0065	00	65.0	0	0065	00
66.0	0	0066	00	66.0	0	0066	00
67.0	0	0067	00	67.0	0	0067	00
68.0	0	0068	00	68.0	0	0068	00
69.0	0	0069	00	69.0	0	0069	00
70.0	0	0070	00	70.0	0	0070	00
71.0	0	0071	00	71.0	0	0071	00
72.0	0	0072	00	72.0	0	0072	00
73.0	0	0073	00	73.0	0	0073	00
74.0	0	0074	00	74.0	0	0074	00
75.0	0	0075	00	75.0	0	0075	00
76.0	0	0076	00	76.0	0	0076	00
77.0	0	0077	00	77.0	0	0077	00
78.0	0	0078	00	78.0	0	0078	00
79.0	0	0079	00	79.0	0	0079	00
80.0	0	0080	00	80.0	0	0080	00
81.0	0	0081	00	81.0	0	0081	00
82.0	0	0082	00	82.0	0	0082	00
83.0	0	0083	00	83.0	0	0083	00
84.0	0	0084	00	84.0	0	0084	00
85.0	0	0085	00	85.0	0	0085	00
86.0	0	0086	00	86.0	0	0086	00
87.0	0	0087	00	87.0	0	0087	00
88.0	0	0088	00	88.0	0	0088	00
89.0	0	0089	00	89.0	0	0089	00
90.0	0	0090	00	90.0	0	0090	00
91.0	0	0091	00	91.0	0	0091	00
92.0	0	0092	00	92.0	0	0092	00
93.0	0	0093	00	93.0	0	0093	00
94.0	0	0094	00	94.0	0	0094	00
95.0	0	0095	00	95.0	0	0095	00
96.0	0	0096	00	96.0	0	0096	00
97.0	0	0097	00	97.0	0	0097	00
98.0	0	0098	00	98.0	0	0098	00
99.0	0	0099	00	99.0	0	0099	00
100.0	0	0100	00	100.0	0	0100	00

On the 2nd floor, find a book room to house books and manuscripts - 10000.  
On 3rd floor, a large room to house tom and mummified specimens. In back to museum  
The lecture hall will occupy the top of block & will accommodate over 1000, comfortable and  
conveniently heated, and the 4th floor at middle of the end of the hall. Should there be a need of  
space, there is a room in the rear of the hall.

THE SOUTH MUST PRODUCE ITS OWN FOOD AND FEED.

1. That there may be no serious privation at home.
2. That we may not place an additional burden on transportation.
3. That military movements may have first consideration.
4. That the surplus grown elsewhere may be used.
  - (1) To sustain necessary industrial enterprises;
  - (2) To keep an army and navy in full fighting vigor;
  - (3) To supplement the depleted resources of the nations associated with us in the war.
5. That we may cheerfully accede to the wishes of government authorities in important war policies, and aid in strengthening our national defense.

"The South has been almost a national asset and not a liability as to food. Another year let us have no liabilities. We must prove our worth."

"The strength of the Nation is measured by the strength of its weakest part. Let us keep the agriculture of the South strong for the sake of the strength of the Nation in this hour of its great need. Let us keep her self-sustaining and self-reliant, a national agricultural asset, able to honor drafts for food and clothing for ourselves and for the rest of the country, with a fair contribution to the larger interests of humanity itself. The call is a big one, but with the immense strides Scuthern farmers have made in the past ten years it is not too big a contract for them to undertake."

"For any man now to determine his business operations from the standpoint of profit alone, without regard to the nation's needs is for him wilfully to profiteer in the blood of his fellows who are fighting in France for the preservation of the republic. No man can be excused for not taking his share of the responsibility."

“*It is not the man who is educated who is educated, but the man who is educated is the man who is not educated.*”

WHAT THE SOUTH MUST DO.

A safe farming program for the South should include:

First. A home garden for every farm family and every town and village family in the South, including potatoes and cane or sorghum for syrup, where possible, on every farm.

Second. We should sustain the production of corn in the South, for human food and feed for our live stock.

Third. We should produce the hay and forage crops necessary to amply supply the live stock on the farm for one year and an excess for the sake of safety and for city and town consumption.

Fourth. We should have an increase of peanuts, soy beans, cowpeas and velvet beans for human food as well as feed and forage.

Fifth. We ought to maintain and increase our supply of meat, eggs, and milk.

Sixth. When the living has been amply provided for and we have enough to insure food for ourselves and for our live stock, we should grow as much cotton as we can handle.

Seventh. In 1918 every farmer in the South ought to save all possible waste products on the farm: Economize on time, labor, and seed: Save in harvesting time: Use the best implements and more horse power and less hand power: Sell excess products of the farm and pay living expenses: A surplus of hogs, eggs, poultry, soy beans, peanuts, corn, or such other farm products as are adapted to his locality should be produced for sale from the farm besides the production of cotton.

Eighth. High prices of any one farm product in this plan should not tempt farmers, merchants or bankers to depart in practice or in credit influence from a safe and well balanced husbandry.

A program of safe farming may be worked out for every community along the line of these suggestions. Call on the county agent for any needed assistance or advice in agricultural practice.

